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VOLUME XV.

THE BLOCKADE OF CHARLOTTE.
The correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, who is on board the United States steamer, at present blockading the port of Charleston, writes to the paper, under date of October 11, the day on which the blockade was first established, and shows the position of the blockade vessels of the time. It appears somewhat singular that an escape should be effected while there was apparently such strict watch kept on the movements of vessels, and such a feeling of certainty that all was safe.

We left Hampton Roads September 28, and arrived here October 1. Almost all day we lay to, and on the morning of the 2nd we commenced the blockade of the port of Charleston. The day was a fine one, and the weather was calm. We were met by a small schooner, which was the only vessel seen on the water. We were then informed that the blockade was complete, and that no vessel was allowed to pass.

On Sunday morning, October 6th, a schooner was discovered, which seemed to be attempting to enter the harbor. We were then informed that the blockade was complete, and that no vessel was allowed to pass.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BATTERIES ON THE POTOMAC.
NAVIGATION AGAIN CLOSED.
Mr. Lincoln Visits Ft. Washington.
Courtesies to Foreign Ministers.
THEY TAKE A SURVEY OF THE FIELD.
RECONNOISSANCES IN VIRGINIA.
Latest News from Ironton.
THE RECENT SKIRMISH NEAR THERE.
Prisoners Arrested at St. Louis.
FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Oct. 19. The Secretary of War has received from the Secretary of the Navy a report of the condition of the batteries on the Potomac. The report states that the batteries are in good condition, and that the navigation is again closed.

Mr. Lincoln visited Ft. Washington on Sunday morning. He was accompanied by General Fremont, and they were met by the commanding officer of the fort. They were then taken to the batteries, and they took a survey of the field.

Courtesies were shown to the foreign ministers who were in the city. They were met by the Secretary of State, and they were taken to the State Department.

Reconnoissances were made in Virginia. The army was moved to a new position, and they were then taken to the batteries.

Latest news from Ironton. The recent skirmish near there. Prisoners were arrested at St. Louis.

THE SALE OF CLOAKS.

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A Pleasant Feature of our Business.
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MONDAY, OCTOBER 1

NORTH MISSOURI

There is another change of command in North Missouri, and the General John B. S. Todd, of brother or cousin (he was uncle of Mrs. Lincoln. He has seen service, was a Captain in the Mexican war and until lately the sutler at Ft. Leavenworth. There is certainly in North Missouri no field for him or for any other man of the right qualities to fill it. General Todd is to be assigned to other duties and is not stated.

MISSOURI.

Last Friday evening Gen. P. B. Sigsbee was still at Warsaw, where Sigel's army, (we believe some 8,000 men) had effected a crossing of the river.

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Lexington is again in our hands.

barren victory. A force of 150 troops, under Major White, surprised rebel garrison of 800, on the 16th inst., and made prisoners of all the men deadening in all directions. The rebels left everything—but their lives—was nothing. The condition of affairs is deplorable. An army of looting has not have made more complete depredations.

Cot. Wyman of Chicago, acting General, is reported to have dispatched a party which had been plundering men at Linn Creek, taking two prisoners and recovering some of the derided property. His force was 200, and as Linn Creek is a town on the river in the direct route to Washington, it may be near there by this time, to state in the attack upon Gen. Price.

THE POTOMAC MARCH
The following are the names of the

The question that the navigation river is held at the will of the rebels, as long as they occupy their present positions. From Ocracoke to Currituck Creek, a distance of about twenty miles, the Virginia shore is studded with batteries of greater or less strength, including strong positions of Shipping Point, Fort Point, and the six batteries between Quantico and Choptank. Some of these batteries mount as many as a dozen guns, and the smallest have at least four. It is probable, however, and although it may be possible for a light draft to scud by under darkness, or to pass uncollected by night, have no power to throw as much small game—the fact remains that they hold the key of the Potomac.

The gunboat Union started for Monroe, last Friday night, with a report in funds for the troops, but after reporting it impossible to pass, a message that started out on the same day tender assistance to any merchant vessel that might be in distress under the guns, also returned with the same report. It seems, moreover, that rebels have thrown a large body of men into that quarter, as if expecting attack, perhaps from the expedition left Annapolis.

FREIGHTS.

On Saturday, notwithstanding a fleet of vessels arrived the day before, wheat freights advanced to 30c per bushel, and wheat, and 19 to 20c for corn to the same place, 1.2 for wheat to Oswego.

These are the highest rates since 1896. Freight has remained at this port since 1896. On the 1st day of October of that year, as high as 10¢ a bushel was paid for wheat to the coast. At that time, both wheat and corn brought much higher prices than they do now, and extremely high rates ruled for five or six weeks; whereas this year we have had to pay from three to four cents more than a fair paying rate during the fall.

The severity of such exorbitant rates is due to the high rates of freight are more prevalent, because of the low prices of grain. For instance, corn is worth 10¢ per bushel, but in order to work from Central Illinois, the fall freight has to be paid:

Freight to Chicago

Total — The storage, commissions, insurance interest, will cost about 26 per bushel for the farmer who produces the corn only at the market while the owner of the lake, which carries it to Buffalo gets 12c. The profits, we are told, is all in accordance with the immutable laws of trade, and that we must not call it extortion!

officers of nearly all the new regiments originally constituted, have since been promoted Brigadier Generals, viz: Col. John S. Stone, Brigadier General of Cobb's Regiment, Col. John F. Reynolds, Brigadier General of the 1st Georgia, Col. John A. Hattessa, and Major George Sikes, Brigadier General on the Potomac. Some of the regiments will be required, therefore, to be reorganized. The 1st Georgia (4th) regiment deserves the honor of being the first to be reorganized, and to the 17th, upon the inside of this being first in the field for active service, certainly goes in larger numbers than thought any of the new regiments would.

for his services in securing the withdrawal of United States troops from Italy by Congress, and his rejection at Vienna.

Massachusetts Politics.

Mr. Edward Dickinson, of Amherst, for Lieutenant Governor, and Mr. Abbott, of Lowell, (Democrat), for Attorney General, decline the places tendered by the Republican State ticket in Massachusetts, as a matter of etiquette. They expect the top thrown out to them by the present party. The Republicans made a mistake in calling a party convention nominating a so-called Union ticket, and the co-operation of the legal party's support it was intended to win. Mr. Dickinson, in his letter, speaks in high praise of the present administration, and expresses the opinion that if a people's party, irrespective of party, had been a

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The Potomac march of the rebels

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Marlaguame.

Mr. Burlingame is at Malta on the 15th inst., on his way to China. A steamer from Alexandria, Egypt, says that Burlingame was expected to arrive the next day. The Italians in Alexandria have given him a brilliant reception for his, on the next day.

for his services in securing the withdrawal of United States troops from Italy by Congress, and his rejection at Vienna.

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